

## Scientists track down Cosmos

EDMONTON, Alberta, Jan. 31 (R). — U.S. and Canadian scientists today were camped out on the frozen surface of the huge Great Slave Lake in northern Canada studying two "suspected" radioactive fragments of a Soviet satellite that fell to earth a week ago. The two objects showed up as radiation "hot spots" during a massive airborne search launched when the nuclear-power *Cosmos 554* crashed to earth in a fireball. The main find so far has been chunks of twisted metal at a tiny outpost called Warden's Grove, 1,100 kms. northeast of here. Like that debris, the two radiation patches on Great Slave Lake are not dangerously radioactive.

Volume 3, Number 666

## King Hussein assures Palestinian refugees of Jordan's unyielding stand on a just peace

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein today told a delegation representing Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan that the only kind of peace this country would accept is "a just and honourable peace based on the return of the occupied land to its lawful owners and the return of Arab sovereignty over Arab Jerusalem."

The King said during the meeting at the Royal Hashemite Court that Israeli withdrawal must be total and that Jordan insists "that the Palestinians themselves must decide their own future, be given the right of self-determination including the right to return to their land or to receive compensation," and insists on "the implementation of United Nations resolutions related to the subject."

"We will sacrifice our lives for Arab dignity," the King said.

King Hussein advocated a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem and called for an end to splits in the Arab World.

"Our divisions can only serve the enemy," the King said.

At the end of the meeting the delegation expressed appreciation for King Hussein's firm nationalistic position on the Palestinian issue and on the rights of the Palestinian people.

## Algiers meet off to good start despite Iraq's absence

ALGIERS, Algeria, Jan. 31 (AP). — Ministers of four hardline Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) met here today to discuss possible new ways to thwart Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative.

The talks appeared to get off to a smooth start, with the foreign ministers declaring that their views were identical.

In an opening address Algerian Foreign Minister Abdul Aziz Bouteflika said the Egyptian leader had threatened the Arab heritage and violated its principles.

He said recent developments in the Middle East were "a direct threat to our revolutionary heritage."

"Sadat has intervened with his initiative to violate the principles on which the solidarity of our countries rests," he said.

Sources close to the meeting said the talks were going well, compared to the acrimonious disputes between Syria and Iraq which marred the Tripoli summit.

"We expect unanimity of views since everybody seems agreed on the basic framework of a new strategy," the source said.

The ministers met in the hillside Aurora Hotel overlooking Algiers. Their two-day meeting behind closed doors is to draft proposals to be submitted to a summit meeting of the Arab anti-Sadat group scheduled to meet here Thursday and Friday.

The leaders of Algeria, Libya, Syria, South Yemen and the PLO are to take part in the summit which follows a similar meeting held in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, last December.

The government of Iraq, another hardline Arab state, announced it will boycott the Algiers summit because the par-

ticipating Arab leaders are not sufficiently firm in their opposition to Sadat.

Iraq has proposed the formation of an Arab front to thwart political settlements in the Middle East and mobilise Arab resources for the "complete liberation of Arab territories including Palestine," a Lebanese newspaper said today.

The pro-Libyan Al Safir said the Iraqi plan had been submitted to last month's Tripoli summit of Arab states opposed to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative.

The paper said the plan was in two parts, the second of which will be published tomorrow. The part published today provides for the establishment of a "steadfastness and liberation front" in contrast with the "steadfastness and confrontation front" set up by the Tripoli conference.

The report came only a day after U.S. President Jimmy Carter criticised a Jewish settlement lately erected in the areas occupied from Jordan in 1967. The American leader said such settlements were illegal.

The three new army camps, established around the West Bank's biggest town of Nablus, are for the time being occupied by special army units which combine security and agricultural duties.

But the Israeli sources said civilians would join the new outposts "within a month". One post will absorb a group from the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc), which has been demanding government permission for massive Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

Members of Gush Emunim mentioned Shiloh some months ago as one of some six sites they planned to settle. Official permission for the new village was never granted.

Shiloh is the traditional place where, according to the Bible, the Ark of the Covenant rested while the kingdom of Israel was being established.

President Carter told a news conference in Washington yesterday it has been his understanding "no new settlements would be authorised" by the Israeli government in occupied territories.

The president was asked if he had heard from Israeli Prime Minister Begin on authorisation of new settlements, and whether he believes Israel ought to "phase out" the settlements.

Noting he had "covered this many times," the President repeated the U.S. position on the settlements -- "that they are illegal, that they are an obstacle to peace."

Some 20 members of the Faith Bloc are presently camping out at the site, claiming they are carrying out archaeological work and also attending a recently-established theological seminary there.

The president said the subject has been discussed with Mr. Begin and Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan on their recent visit to the United States. "My understanding of their commitment was that no new settlements would be authorised by the government," Mr. Carter said. He added that any increase in the number of settlers "would be an expansion of existing settlements, as much as possible within the aegis of the military."

The president said he has "had information" that an Israeli settlement at Shiloh has not been authorised as a settlement but "as an archeological exploration project."

The president again declined an opportunity to state a preference for the "final borders" that should issue from a comprehensive Mideast peace plan.

He said he has confined his thinking and public statements to the United Nations Resolution 242, "which calls for Israel to withdraw from occupied territories."

The president noted that Israel and her Arab neighbours disagree on the interpretation of the resolution, with Israel maintaining "there is s.t. s.t."

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية العربية «الرأي»

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1978 — SAFAR 23, 1398

## Kuwait's emir names his heir

KUWAIT, Jan. 31 (R). — The Emir of Kuwait tonight nominated his cousin, Sheikh Saad Al Abdulla Al Sabah, as his heir apparent. The nomination came one month after ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah became emir. Sheikh Saad, 48, was a minister in the cabinet which was headed by Sheikh Jaber until the latter inherited the principedom of the state on new year's eve. Sheikh Jaber became ruler on the death of the previous emir, Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah. Sheikh Saad is expected to become the new prime minister of the emirate as well.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.



His Majesty King Hussein chats with Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak at the Royal Hashemite Court, Tuesday, while Prime Minister Muammar al-Badrani (left) looks on. (JNA photo)

## Mubarak concludes 10-nation tour with talks in Amman

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (Agencies). — Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak arrived here today from Kuwait on the last leg of his 10-nation Middle Eastern tour and delivered a message from President Anwar Sadat to His Majesty King Hussein on the latest Middle East developments.

Mr. Mubarak had already visited Sudan, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Qatar, Iran, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman before arriving in Kuwait.

King Hussein and Mr. Mubarak held four hours of talks shortly after the Egyptian vice president's arrival. Later King Hussein gave a banquet in honour of Mr. Mubarak and his accompanying delegation.

Mr. Mubarak left for Cairo in the afternoon.

In an interview with the Jordan News Agency here, Mr. Mubarak said that events proved Jordan's and Egypt's commitment to the Arab strategy based on total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands, the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people and the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

Mr. Mubarak praised Jordan as a front-line state with a "firm stand in favour of peace" in the region.

"Under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein and through its commitment to a just and honourable peace settlement Jordan will decide on the role it has to play which we believe will be in the best interests of achieving Arab goals and rights," Mr. Mubarak added.

He described the role of the United States as important and basic at this period, particularly its effective contribution to the current talks. "At present," he added, "we are looking forward to the meeting between Presidents Sadat and Carter in Washington Saturday which might result in pushing peace efforts forward."

Before leaving Kuwait, Mr. Mubarak said his country was optimistic over peace prospects.

"Egypt will pursue its peace initiative to the end. We are optimistic that peace will be restored," he told reporters on his departure to Amman.

But he hinted that Egypt might resort to war if the peace it was seeking was not established.

"If the peace we are working for does not come, then we will resort to other methods, which could include war," he said.

Egypt still believed that the United States holds the key to a Middle East peace settlement, Mr. Mubarak said.

He said leaders of the countries he has visited "have shown understanding towards President Anwar Sadat's initiative." He described his impressions about his talks with those leaders as excellent.

## Three new settlement sites established in West Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 31 (R). — Three new military outposts have recently been established on the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan and will soon be manned by civilians, government sources said here today.

The report came only a day after U.S. President Jimmy Carter criticised a Jewish settlement lately erected in the areas occupied from Jordan in 1967. The American leader said such settlements were illegal.

The three new army camps, established around the West Bank's biggest town of Nablus, are for the time being occupied by special army units which combine security and agricultural duties.

But the Israeli sources said civilians would join the new outposts "within a month".

One post will absorb a group from the ultra-nationalist Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc), which has been demanding government permission for massive Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

Members of Gush Emunim mentioned Shiloh some months ago as one of some six sites they planned to settle. Official permission for the new village was never granted.

Shiloh is the traditional place where, according to the Bible, the Ark of the Covenant rested while the kingdom of Israel was being established.

President Carter told a news conference in Washington yesterday it has been his understanding "no new settlements would be authorised" by the Israeli government in occupied territories.

The president was asked if he had heard from Israeli Prime Minister Begin on authorisation of new settlements, and whether he believes Israel ought to "phase out" the settlements.

The president was asked if he had heard from Israeli Prime Minister Begin on authorisation of new settlements, and whether he believes Israel ought to "phase out" the settlements.

Noting he had "covered this many times," the President repeated the U.S. position on the settlements -- "that they are illegal, that they are an obstacle to peace."

Some 20 members of the Faith Bloc are presently camping out at the site, claiming they are carrying out archaeological work and also attending a recently-established theological seminary there.

The president said the subject has been discussed with Mr. Begin and Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan on their recent visit to the United States. "My understanding of their commitment was that no new settlements would be authorised by the government," Mr. Carter said. He added that any increase in the number of settlers "would be an expansion of existing settlements, as much as possible within the aegis of the military."

The president again declined an opportunity to state a preference for the "final borders" that should issue from a comprehensive Mideast peace plan.

He said he has confined his thinking and public statements to the United Nations Resolution 242, "which calls for Israel to withdraw from occupied territories."

The president noted that Israel and her Arab neighbours disagree on the interpretation of the resolution, with Israel maintaining "there is s.t. s.t."

The president again declined an opportunity to state a preference for the "final borders" that should issue from a comprehensive Mideast peace plan.

He said he has confined his thinking and public statements to the United Nations Resolution 242, "which calls for Israel to withdraw from occupied territories."

The president again declined an opportunity to state a preference for the "final borders" that should issue from a comprehensive Mideast peace plan.

He said he has confined his thinking and public statements to the United Nations Resolution 242, "which calls for Israel to withdraw from occupied territories."

The president again declined an opportunity to state a preference for the "final borders" that should issue from a comprehensive Mideast peace plan.

The president again declined an opportunity to state a preference for the "final borders" that should issue from a comprehensive Mideast peace plan.

## Military talks open in Cairo to discuss fresh ideas for peace

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (R). — Israel reopened military talks with Egypt today and sent Cairo fresh ideas on reviving political negotiations aimed at bringing peace to the Middle East. President Anwar Sadat said he had instructed his War Minister, Gen. Mohammad Abdul Ghani Gamassi, to reach agreement with Israeli Defence Minister Ezer Weizman in the military talks -- but not at the expense of Egyptian land and sovereignty.

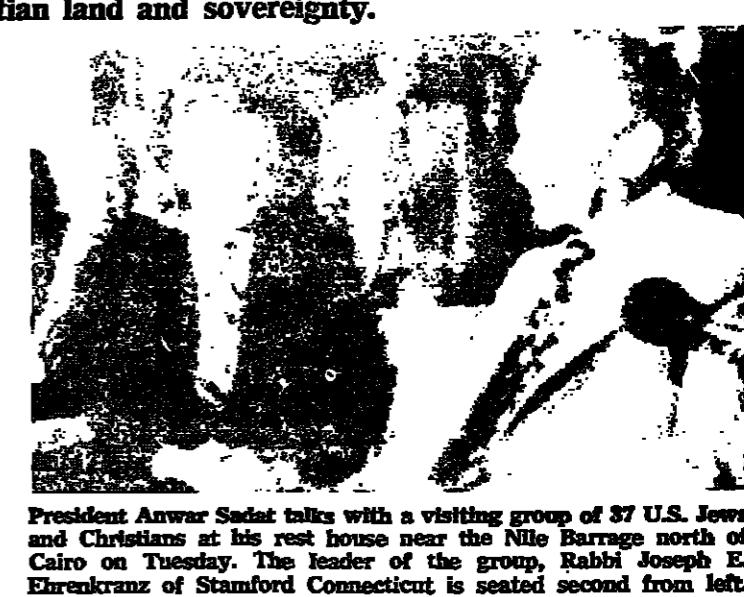
President Sadat also told a group of 37 visiting U.S. Jews and Christians today that apart from maintaining Jewish settlements in Sinai, Israel wants to keep some air bases in the desert peninsula.

Mr. Sadat told his visitors, led by Rabbi Joseph E. Ehrenkranz of Stamford, Connecticut, that he was adamant in opposition to Israel's stand. "We do not agree on the settlements issue," he said. "The whole world does not agree and President Carter does not agree."

Speaking at his rest house near the Nile Barrage north of Cairo, he said he understood Israel's security problems. That was why Egypt had offered demilitarised and buffer zones in Sinai.

President Sadat said the Egyptian people appreciated American efforts to obtain a Middle East settlement, although some criticised the United States as unclear in its policy. "They are right," he said.

The military negotiations resumed today after an unexpected private meeting between



President Anwar Sadat talks with a visiting group of 37 U.S. Jews and Christians at his rest house near the Nile Barrage north of Cairo on Tuesday. The leader of the group, Rabbi Joseph E. Ehrenkranz of Stamford, Connecticut, is seated second from left. (AP wirephoto)

the Egyptian war minister and Israel's defence minister. The negotiations began in secret one hour behind schedule.

An Israeli spokesman said there was no agenda so far for the reconvened talks, but he expected one to be drafted. He said neither Mr. Weizman nor Gen. Gamassi would make open statements.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammad Ibrahim Kamel met meanwhile with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton and said the American mediator had conveyed some new Israeli ideas.

But he added that so far there remained "many points on which we, Israel and Egypt, don't see eye to eye."

Political analysts do not expect any significant progress in the peace talks until Egypt's President Anwar Sadat meets President Carter in Washington this weekend.

However, they said the peace process had picked up some momentum from two weeks ago when it came to a halt after Egypt withdrew from the political talks in Jerusalem.

U.S. sources said the ideas brought by Mr. Atherton amounted to "clarifications, elaborations and modifications" by Israel of its proposals for a declaration of principles governing a Middle East settlement.

The clarifications had been requested by President Sadat in talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance after the breakdown of the Jerusalem talks, the sources reported.

They said the Egyptian leader would study the new Israeli ideas and give his reply by the weekend.

Mr. Atherton was originally expected to see Mr. Sadat today, but said the meeting would now be held tomorrow after a second round of talks between the U.S. envoy and Foreign Minister Kamel.

Questioned by reporters at Cairo airport, on arrival today Mr. Weizman referred to the "difficult road to peace."

Mr. Kamel said despite differences negotiations with Israel would continue.

"We hope that through the efforts of the United States we will eventually reach a comprehensive and lasting peace," he said.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton arrives at Cairo airport on Monday. Behind him (left) is U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Elts. (AP wirephoto)

## Palestinian Central Council to discuss "U.S. compromise plan"

DAMASCUS, Jan. 31 (R). — The Palestinian Central Council (PCC) will be convened to a meeting here after an Arab anti-Egyptian summit, opening in Algiers on Thursday, PCC Chairman Khaled Al Fahoum said today.

The 55-member council, formed of representatives of the various commando groups, serves as a liaison between the Palestinian National Council (PNC) — parliament-in-exile — and the Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee.

Mr. Fahoum said that the discussions would cover "the so-called United States compromise plan providing for Palestinians to participate in determining their own future after a long period."

Mr. Fahoum said the plan "will be categorically rejected by us."



## National News Roundup

Prince Ra'ad inspects institutions for the blind

RBID, Jan. 31 (JNA). — The Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zeid, the honorary chairman of the Jordanian society for the Blind, today inspected a number of associations which take care of the blind in the Irbid Governorate.

### Agricultural relations with Pakistan discussed

JAMMAM, Jan. 31 (JNA). — The Minister of Agriculture Salah Jum'a received in his office today the Pakistani ambassador Mr. Shahruyar Mohammed Khan. They discussed means of strengthening bilateral agricultural relations.

### Saudis help maintain mosques

JAMMAM, Jan. 31 (JNA). — The Minister of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif received in his office today the Saudi Ambassador in Amman, who handed him a check of a £82,644 sterling to help the ministry maintain a number of mosques in the Kingdom.

### Kuwaiti educational delegation expected

JAMMAM, Jan. 31 (JNA). — A Kuwaiti educational delegation will arrive here next month for talks with Jordanian officials on means of strengthening bilateral educational relations.

## Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Nominal share value	Volume traded in JD	Opening price	Highest price	Lowest price	Sellin. selling price
1 Dar Al Dawa for Development and Investment	JD 1,000	459	1,100	1,150	1,050	1,100
2 Arab Pipe Manufacture	JD 10,000	565	11,300	11,300	11,300	11,300
3 Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	397	11,500	11,650	11,500	11,650
4 Quds for Insurance	JD 1,000	522	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,150
5 Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350
6 Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	636	2,200	2,150	2,150	2,150
7 Jordan Ceramics Co.	JD 1,000	1,291	1,030	1,050	1,050	1,050
8 Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	3,190	6,950	7,000	6,950	7,000
50 per cent of the share paid.						
Total volume traded, Tuesday, Jan. 31: JD 8,280						



SHEMISANI Tel. 62600  
NEXT TO BOUTIQUE FLORIST  
Large assortment of...  
kitchen utensils, household items & gifts.  
HOME DELIVERY POSSIBLE

### YA HALA RESTAURANT — Jerash —

For private reasons beyond its control, the management of the Ya Hala restaurant, would like to apologise to all customers for being unable to receive them with effect from 1/2/1978 until further notice.

## Yugos crack down on pro-Soviet emigres

Jordanian delegate leaves for UNESCO conference

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA). — Mr. Issa Jarajra, representing the Culture and Arts Department left here for Cairo today to attend the 15-day seminar on "the difficulties of the publication of books in the Arab world" which will open in the Egyptian capital tomorrow under the auspices of UNESCO.

### Work hours unchanged at Education Ministry

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA). — The Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Majali today announced that working hours from tomorrow, Feb. 1, at the ministry and its various departments throughout the Kingdom will be unchanged from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Other government offices will start work at 08:30 as of tomorrow as part of measures taken to alleviate rush hour traffic jams in the city.

### Education seminar to discuss programmes for occupied Arab territories

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (JNA). — Jordan will take part in the seminar on "educational programmes for students in the occupied Arab territories" to be held in Cairo on Feb. 11. The Director of educational television at the Ministry of Education, Mohammad Hashem will represent Jordan in this seminar.

## Econoscope

By Jawad Ahmad

### Savings equal investment--who says?

Saving is still the most notable worry of less-developed economies. It is surprising nowadays to see that some economists still believe in the traditional theories.

Keynes for instance believed that savings depended on income; the higher his savings, the higher his income. But his major defender, Hicks, improved on the Keynesian function by making savings dependent on one's income and the rate of interest.

Other economists have made their private theories. Duesenberry said that savings are basically motivated by the conduct of a person at a given age. A younger person tends to save more, while an older person has no incentive, or a poor one, to do so.

In all the economic development models we are taught that savings equal investment. But this is not necessarily true. This alleged equality might serve as an elegant equilibrium condition in these models, but its truth in real life must never be taken seriously.

By definition savings means current income that is not spent. However, income that is not spent is not necessarily channelled to investment, nor can it be considered as savings for that matter. Income which is not consumed may be hoarded, smuggled outside or even gambled away in a piece of land.

If income not spent is actually saved, i.e. put at the disposal of those who may invest it directly or channel it to those who may, it's possible it is not invested. Banks could resort to ultra-conservative policies and thin their credit operations. Investors may borrow for maintaining adequate cash facilities at hand.

Therefore those who claim that savings

are equal to investments must be dreaming. But we must keep in mind that without savings investment could not take place. It is from this very fact that savings derive their significance.

Yet one may raise a question here. If savings are not equal to investment, then how do LDC (less-developed countries) manage to invest more than they save? Moreover, how could they afford to squander so much on ill-fated investments?

Well the answer is not beyond reach. LDCs borrow or receive free funds from abroad. There are indications, however, that the risks of depending on foreign finances are becoming real and not mere pessimistic thoughts.

What if the surplus countries of the world decided not to give anything to the deficit countries? It would be a little more than an embarrassing situation.

Savings therefore must be secured. An economist, Carl Schwinitz took a radical position vis-a-vis this matter and proposed that even in free-enterprise countries, savings must be ensured through mandatory power.

I believe countries have been doing just that. Some countries create deliberate inflation in order to redistribute incomes in favour of the rich or the ones with higher propensity to save.

Other mandatory means to save might lie in the government's tax collection by those who do not pay them. In Jordan these include Jordanians working abroad, merchants, contractors, professionals, free-lance construction workers, mediators, etc. These must pay their share for whatever benefits they acquire.

ing at possible political implications of the forthcoming trial. No date has been set for it but the indictment came at a time when official talk of pro-Soviet activity in Yugoslavia had died down.

### Bilateral friction

Moscow always takes care to dissociate itself from pro-Soviet emigres, but their existence causes recurring friction in bilateral relations.

In recent months, the officially-inspired Yugoslav media have carried a welter of articles chiding the Soviet Union for its attitude towards communist parties which do not toe the Kremlin line, such as the Western Eurocommunists.

But some diplomats, noting that the 11th Yugoslav Party Congress is due next summer, believe the authorities may be trying to tell Moscow that the country is determined to resist any form of political opposition, whether internal or from abroad.

### Illegal pro-Moscow party

According to the official indictment, Mr. Perovic was the chief ideologist and organiser of an illegal pro-Moscow Communist Party which held a secret congress in the Yugoslav Adriatic port of Bar in 1974.

Although Mr. Perovic did not attend the congress, he was appointed secretary-general. All the participants were afterwards arrested and sent to prison, as were more than 40 of their alleged associates.

Mr. Perovic left the Soviet Union in 1975 following Yugoslav protests over his activity. Diplomats here are wonder-

house in Zurich last July 27 by a gang of six men who said they were members of an Italian fascist organisation.

The leader of the group, the only person who spoke to him, demanded in Italian a ransom of \$200,000 for his release.

He could not pay. The kidnappers then gave him drugs which caused hallucinations but he remembered being driven in a car across several borders. On July 29, he was taken on foot through a hilly area and left alone inside a locked car.

A Yugoslav policeman then arrived on the scene, demanded his documents and arrested him. It was then he realised he was in Slovenia, Yugoslavia's north-western republic.

He was subsequently flown to Belgrade where he spent several weeks in a private apartment under police surveillance before being moved to jail, he said.

The first word of his arrest

## AMMAN MARKETPLACE



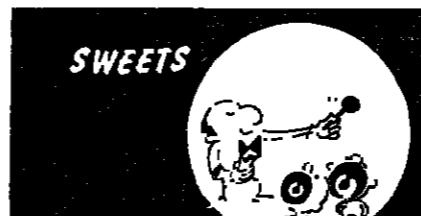
RESTAURANTS



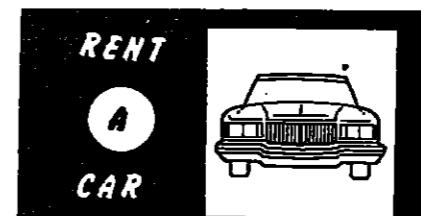
FURNITURE



FOOD MARKETS ETC.



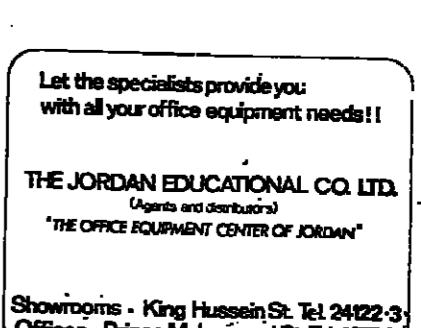
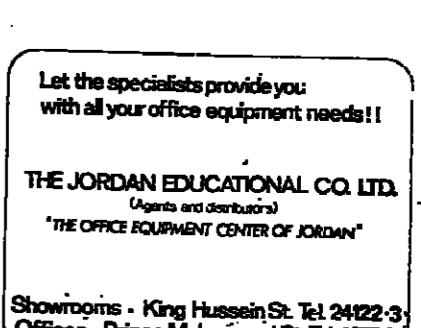
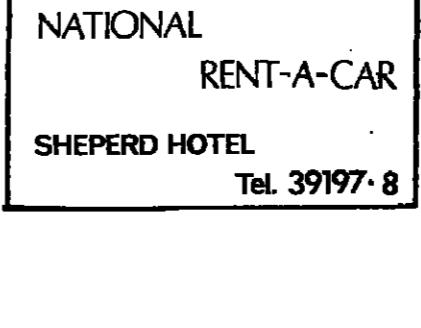
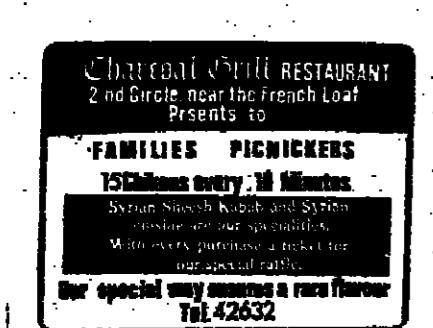
SWEETS



RENT A CAR



FLOWER SHOPS



## Iran, Western oil firms begin talks on agreement revision

TEHRAN, Jan. 31 (R). — Talks on revising the 20-year agreement between Western oil companies and the state-owned National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) have been resumed, informed sources said today. A spokesman for the companies refused, but the sources said the talks, which began yesterday after a break of 20 months, dealt with an agenda for formal negotiations. The agreement was signed in 1973.

In April, 1976 Iran suspended the negotiations pending the outcome of discussions between Saudi Arabia and the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco) on the takeover of Aramco's operations in the country.

Aramco is said to have reached an agreement with Saudi Arabia, although nothing has yet been signed.

Iran had blamed the comp-

anies for a \$3 billion shortfall in its 1975 oil revenue resulting from 740,000 barrel drop in daily exports.

But the companies said they could not export more Iranian oil because of its high price and that the 10 to 15 cents a barrel profit was not enough to meet investment obligations under the 1973 accord.

The companies include British Petroleum, with 40 per cent interest; Royal Dutch Shell (14 per cent), Exxon, Gulf, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California (seven per cent each); Compagnie Francaise des Petroles (six per cent) and the Iron Group of six other U.S. oil firms (five per cent).

## OPEC would drop \$ if fall continues, warns Kuwaiti oil minister

KUWAIT, Jan. 31 (A.P.). — Kuwait's Oil Minister Abdul Mu'taleb Kazemi warned today that if the U.S. dollar continued to fall, the Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) would switch to another currency for pegging crude oil prices.

The state run Kuwait Radio quoted Mr. Kazemi as stating in an interview with the Saudi Arabian newspaper Al Giza that OPEC members were losing as much as 20 per cent, as a result of the decline of the dollar.

The radio said Mr. Kazemi suggested OPEC should adopt a plan over the next five years "for a logical increase in the price of crude oil once or twice a year, to keep up with inflation and the increase in world prices."

Mr. Kazemi left Kuwait today for Geneva, to attend a special meeting of an OPEC sub-committee to discuss differences in the price of crude oil with Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

The meeting, starting tomorrow, will determine price levels for varying types of heavy crude but will have no effect on basic OPEC prices, now frozen at an average of \$12.70 per barrel.

## Egypt, Sudan open satellite station

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (R). — Egypt yesterday opened a ground station here for satellite telecommunication with Sudan, part of an economic and political integration programme being un-

dertaken by the two countries. The station can be boosted to 24 circuits.

The ground station was opened by Mr. Abdul Sattar Mekhail, the Minister of Transport and Communications.

## INVITATION FOR TENDER NO. TCC 2/78.

FOR THE PROVISION OF PREPAY COIN (PAY STATION) INSTRUMENTS, EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL BOOTHS, OR ENCLOSURES, FOR THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN.

The Telecommunication Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the procurement of from 40-80 prepay mode operation coin operated (paystation) telephone instruments, outdoor and/or indoor booths, enclosures and associated accessories.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish and install a combination of booths, boothettes or enclosures complete with coin operated telephone instruments, accessories, power and telephone lines. The installations shall include all concrete footings, conduit and fittings and shall be on a "turn key" basis.

The total number of such installations shall be 20 and must include working tests.

A — Agents can obtain the tender documents from the Telecommunications Corporation in Amman for a price of JD 50 (not remunerable) at the following address:

Secretary of the Tender Committee  
Telecommunications Corporation  
P. O. Box 1689  
Amman, Jordan.  
(Telex No. 1221).

B — The tender documents consist of the following materials:

1. Instructions to bidders
2. Terms and conditions
3. Statement of work
4. Technical specification

C — The latest date for the submission of offers to the Telecommunications Corporation headquarters in Amman is 14:00 hours Saturday April 1, 1978.

D — Bids should be submitted in three separate complete copies, each suitably sealed with red wax and its covers labelled with the words "Bid for the provision of prepay coin operated (paystation) instruments, external and internal booths or enclosures. Tender No. TCC 2/78 original, first copy and second copy."

E — All bidders will be required to post a bid bond in the amount of five per cent of the bid value in Jordanian dinars concurrent with the proposal issued from a Jordanian bank.

F — Any subsequent amendments will automatically be forward to purchasers of the tender documents.

G — All prices should be quoted in Jordanian dinars.

TCC Tender Committee  
Amman, Jordan.

## Anti-Arab boycott bill wins House of Lords' approval in principle

LONDON, Jan. 31 (R). — A bill to prevent British companies complying with the Arab trade boycott was approved in principle by the House of Lords last night.

Liberal Peer Lord Byers, who introduced the bill, said the ability of Arab boycott offices to enforce action would be substantially reduced if the bill became law.

It would provide for a fine of up to £10,000 (\$18,000) and up to two years' jail for discriminating against anyone because of a trade boycott.

Lord Byers said over 1,000 British firms were now blacklisted by the Arab boycott offices. Britain was being involved in "economic warfare against a friendly state and in a dispute in which she is not involved," he said.

The bill has several parliamentary stages to go through before becoming a law and does not have the support of the Labour government. But junior minister Baroness Stedman said the government would be willing to take part in European Community discussions on the issue.

## Karamanlis meets Schmidt over Greek entry to EEC

BONN, Jan. 31 (R). — Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt began talks here today focussing on speedy Greek entry to the European Common Market (EEC) and relations between Greece and Turkey.

Mr. Karamanlis arrived here from Paris last night.

He was flown by helicopter to the government guest house at nearby Greenwich immediately after his arrival from Paris, where he had received a pledge of support from President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Negotiations for Greek membership of the Common Market begin in Brussels on Feb. 11. Mr. Karamanlis, whose

present tour also included London and the Belgian capital, wants the talks speeded up.

Informed sources said Bonn's support for Greek EEC entry was virtually certain in principle, but West Germany was concerned about a possible further influx of Greek workers.

There are at present about 300,000 Greek workers in West Germany which has over one million unemployed.

On Wednesday Mr. Karamanlis will have a brief discussion with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and call on President Walter Scheel before his mid-morning departure for home.

## Russians move toward permanently manned space station

The Russian docking of two Soyuz spacecraft on to the same orbiting station set a milestone in man's colonisation of space. The double docking, never before attempted by either Russia or America, was accomplished when Soyuz 27, with cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Oleg Makarov, joined their colleagues from Soyuz 26, Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko, in Salyut VI.

By Geoffrey Hugh Lindop

LONDON -- The Soviet space programme has been geared to setting up a space station in earth orbit rather than a manned lunar landing -- a more logical step into space.

The Americans landed on the moon at great expense. Their future plans to land on the moon will rely on using an earth-orbiting station and a space shuttle service as a stepping stone to a more economic lunar colonisation programme.

Soviet space technology is therefore every bit as advanced as the American plans, but has developed along different lines.

Two years before Skylab, the Soviets had established their Salyut Space Station in earth orbit -- 35 ft. long and weighing 18½ tons. Five days later, three cosmonauts, headed by Vladimir Shatalov, now Director of the Yuri Gagarin Training School for Cosmonauts at Baikonur, docked their Soyuz 10 spacecraft with the Salyut 1 space station. They stayed in space only a few hours, paving the way for a second Salyut occupation by three Soyuz 11 cosmonauts, who remained on the Salyut for 23 days, setting a record

for space endurance. They died during re-entry.

Salyut 1 sent scientific data back to earth and returned to earth on Oct. 11 1973. Salyut 1 had engine trouble and probably an explosion onboard. It was de-orbited safely over the Pacific on May 28, 1973.

Salyut 11 was an unqualified success, in three months locating 151 possible locations where oil and natural gas may be found. Ground-based surveys had taken 60 years to discover 102 deposits.

Pavel Popovich and Yuri Artyukhin entered Salyut 3 on July 4, 1974, having docked Soyuz 14 to the Salyut. The crew returned on July 19.

The Soviets have developed an automatic docking system, first demonstrated when Cosmos 186 and Cosmos 188, joined together in orbit. The operation is carried out automatically until the two craft are 105 metres apart, then the cosmonauts take manual control. The two craft meet at a nominal 0.3 metres per second.

Soyuz 15, with Lt. Col. Gennady Sarafanov and Lev Demin on board, was an attempt to prove the fully automatic docking facility, but the system developed a fault within a score or so metres of docking. The operation was attempted again, with similar results, so the mission had to be abandoned.

Salyut 4 was launched on Dec. 26 1974 and shortly afterwards Soyuz 17, commanded by Alexei Gubarev, with Georgi Grechko as flight engineer, joined it. Following the failure with the automatic docking system on the Soyuz 15 mission, Mr. Gubarev took over manual control of the docking within 109 metres of the actual link-up. Mr. Gubarev and Mr. Grechko stayed aboard the Salyut for 29 days and although this had broken the endurance record for Soviet cosmonauts, the third American Skylab crew -- Carr, Gibson and Pogue -- had already established an 84 day record.

Mr. Klimuk and Mr. Sevastyanov followed in Soyuz 18 and on July 8, 1975 Mr. Sevastyanov celebrated his 40th birthday in space by eating fresh spring onions grown from seed sown by the previous crew. The Soyuz 18 crew stayed 62 days. They investigated the interaction of air partic-

les and charged gases around the space station in an attempt to develop long duration space technology.

On Nov. 17, 1975 Soyuz 20, an uncrewed craft, vindicated the automatic docking system by successfully joining itself to Salyut 4 on Nov. 19, 1975.

Many lessons had been learned by the time Salyut 5 was launched on June 22, 1976.

The crew had facilities for listening to music, which helped them to endure the long periods in the confined space of the Salyut, and a portable teletypewriter terminal to receive instructions and data from Soviet Mission Control.

Soyuz 21, with cosmonauts Boris Volynov and Vitaly Zholobov on board, successfully docked with Salyut 5 on July 7 but after 48 days the mission was unexpectedly terminated.

The station had become filled with an acrid odour which came from the air conditioning plant -- a situation subsequently remedied.

Soyuz 22, although unsuc-

cessful in another fully automatic docking attempt, distinguished itself in being the first manned Soviet spacecraft to "splashdown" which it did in Lake Tengiz on Oct. 16, 1976.

Soyuz 24 was more successful -- the automatic docking system being over-ridden only 87.4 metres before docking, rather than the normal 109 metres.

Soyuz 25 conducted over 300 astrophysical, geophysical, technological, medical-biological and other studies before being de-orbited over the Pacific Ocean on Aug. 8, 1977.

Salyut 5 had a bad start. It was launched on Sept. 29, 1977, and ten days later cosmonauts Kovalenov and Ryumin, both making their first space flight aboard Soyuz 25, failed to dock with the Salyut.

Salyut 6 is more advanced than the previous space stations, having two docking ports. Various systems tested on previous models are stand-

## U.S. had \$26.7 billion trade deficit in '77

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R). — The United States had a record trade deficit of \$26.72 billion in 1977, the Commerce Department reported yesterday. The deficit in 1976 was \$5.88 billion.

However, the department said that in December last year the trade gap with the rest of the world closed slightly to \$2.03 billion from the \$2.08 billion deficit in November.

America's dependence on foreign oil was the main reason for the sharp increase in its trade deficit last year, with overseas purchases of all types of energy rising by more than \$10 billion to just over \$44 billion.

Imports of food also increased sharply in 1977, rising by just over \$2 billion to \$12.5 billion, prompted in part by high coffee prices early in the year.

Americans also increased their overseas purchases of manufactured goods and machinery last year, with imports of items like machinery, automobiles, television sets and metals rising by almost \$3.5 billion to just under \$57 billion.

This increase was due, in large part, to the strength of the American economy last year, with industry buying more machines overseas to keep factories operating or to increase production.

At the same time, American consumers had more money to spend on high priced items, such as colour television sets and automobiles, than they did the year before, and chose to buy an increasing amount of those items made overseas.

Trade Chief Robert S. Strauss, speaking on NBC's Meet the Press, said the deficit should start dropping after Congress passes an energy bill in two or three months and because of trade talks with Japan.

British fuel tanker drivers threaten strike

LONDON, Jan. 31 (A.P.). — Britain faces a national gasoline and fuel oil shortage by the end of this week with the threatened strike of a 9,000 road tanker drivers by 8:00 road tanker drivers.

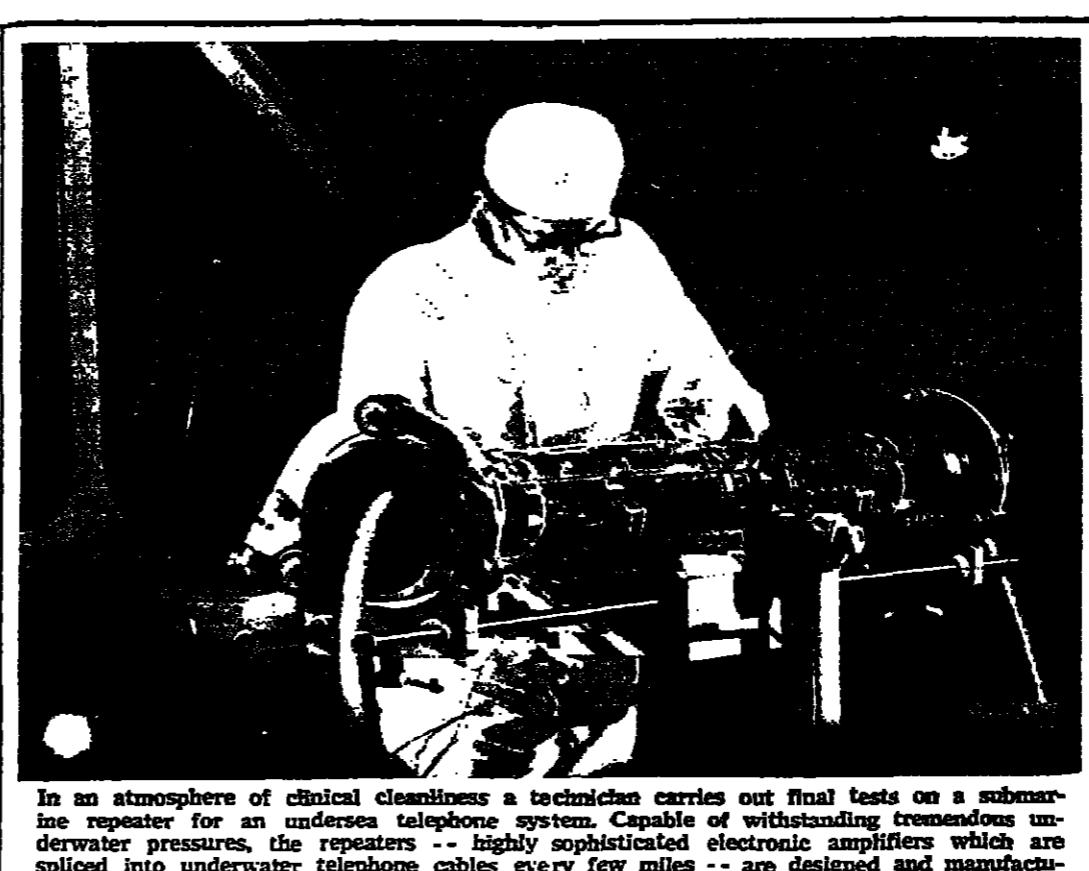
The drivers are threatening to refuse overtime in to go slow on the job.

The drivers seek a 15 per cent increase to give them a basic £75 (\$146.25) a week.

The government will be faced with the threat of a strike by 1.9 million men.

Transport and General Workers' Union, Jack Jones, a powerful supporter of the Labour government, was meeting Transport Minister William Rodgers for talks today to try to avert the dispute.

Authorities appealed to motorists against panic buying of gasoline, but service stations said they are running dry.



Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko undergo technical training in their space station command module.

ard fixtures on Salyut VI such as the teleprinter communications, thermal regulation and attitude control systems.

Most of the navigational chores performed by previous crews are now executed automatically. The scientific equipment is of an improved design, particularly that dealing with astrophysics and earth resources.

The crew have the added luxury of a shower bath; but without the aid of gravity the water droplets have to be pumped around a bag which encloses the cosmonaut. Water for drinking and washing is re-cycled from condensation collected from the Salyut's walls.

Soyuz 26, launched on Dec. 10, 1977, carried Yuri Romanenko and Georgi Grechko to Salyut VI. Having checked the systems from inside the Salyut, Grechko made a 1 hour 28 min. space walk to check the port to which Soyuz 25 had made an unsuccessful attempt to dock.

Western experts believe the Russians plan to man the Salyut VI continuously for up to 12 months, sending up new crews and supplies required. It could be a permanent service post in orbit.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1978

# our daily HOROSCOPE

in the CARROLL RIGGERTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have an opportunity to plan a campaign of action whereby you can succeed in career affairs. Obtain the facts and figures and success can be yours.

RIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) If you meet all obligations you will avoid much trouble in the future. Sidestep who is detrimental to your progress.

AURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Discuss matters with mates and come to a better understanding. Engage in work and improve your position in life.

EMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't neglect duties of you and carry through with plans already made, according to your basic beliefs.

JOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study ways to ease your income in the days ahead. Take steps to move your standing in the community.

EGO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Any new projects you have in mind should be studied thoroughly before putting any of them in operation. Avoid a troublemaker.

IRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Talk over with close associates how to become more mutually successful in the re. Avoid the limelight in the evening.

IBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study all aspects of youretary position and make plans to improve it. Avoid what stands in the way of progress.

CORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Keep rooted in gaining personal aims and don't become involved in the activities of others. Plan how to be happier.

AGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make plans to move your financial position. Show more devotion for one you love. Strive for success.

APRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Join with close ties to gain their support for a plan you have in mind. Don't be with one who is a gossip.

QUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Do whatever will further your career along right lines, and get the operation of right persons. Be logical.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be alert to making changes that can be helpful to your career. Keep busy and make this a day of accomplishment.

## ESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISM

Jordan's largest and most renowned Chinese restaurant offers you a gourmet's trip to the Far East via superior oriental cuisine and authentic Northern Chinese and Cantonese dishes.

WE OUT ORDERS AVAILABLE

Circle, Jabal Amman, Telephone 41083

We would like you to join us at the Daily Dish, "Oriental & European" dishes. At

## GRAFFITE

1977 The New and Trendy Symbol



## THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



"Years ago, I buried a coffee can full of money. Now I wish I'd left the can full of coffee."

## OUT & ABOUT

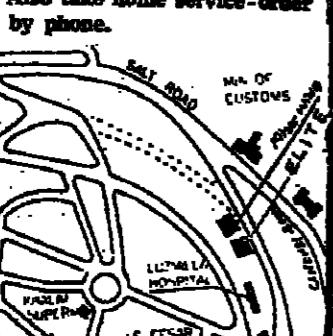
### THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabal Amman, Tel. 25592.

Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Al-Khalia School or CMS. Tel. 38846. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service—order by phone.



For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Sour" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4:30 p.m.

## NO. 1 TEAHOUSE

Wings Hotel, Jabal Amman. Tel. 22168/4. Ice of THREE set mainly for lunch, and a tea at 1 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

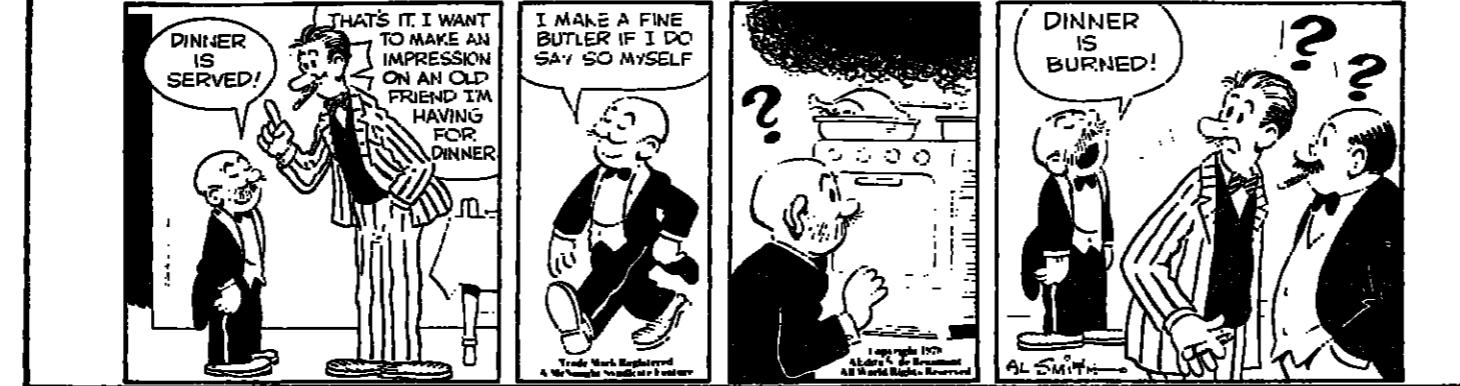
## PEANUTS



## ANDY CAPP



## MUTT & JEFF



## THE FLINTSTONES



## THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



"Years ago, I buried a coffee can full of money. Now I wish I'd left the can full of coffee."

## Channel 3 & 6:

6:00 Quran  
6:15 Cartoons  
6:30 Arabic programme  
7:00 I dream of Jeannie  
8:00 News in Arabic  
11:00 News in Arabic  
12:00 News in English  
13:00 Arabic series

## 9:20 Reportage

7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Filler  
8:30 Love thy neighbour  
9:10 Duchess of Duke Street  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Delvecchio

## RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show  
7:30 News bulletin  
8:00 Morning show  
10:00 News headlines  
10:03 Morning show  
10:30 The crystal pyramid  
11:00 Signing off  
12:00 News headlines  
12:03 Pop session  
13:00 News summary  
13:30 Pop session

## 14:00 News bulletin

14:30 Melody time  
15:00 Concert hour  
16:00 Pop session  
17:00 30 Minutes of jazz  
17:30 Pop session  
18:00 News summary  
18:05 Play of the week  
19:00 News bulletin  
19:10 News reports  
19:30 Signing off

## EMERGENCIES

Doctors :  
Amman : Ali Hawamdeh (23942)  
Mohammad Al Farhan (36303)  
Irbid : Mohammad Sirwanah  
Zarqa : Hashim Hiyyasat  
Irbid : Ghazzawi  
Zarqa : Not available

## Taxis :

Omiah (75780)  
Asfour (23230)

## GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

### NORTH

♦ 7  
♥ A 763  
♦ K 954  
♦ Q 1063  
WEST EAST  
♦ J 1082 ♦ Q 9654  
♥ KJ ♦ 952  
♦ 87 ♦ AJ 1052  
♦ K 9752 ♦ Void

### SOUTH

♦ AK3  
♥ Q 1084  
♦ Q 3  
♦ AJ 84

### The bidding:

South West North East  
1 NT Pass 2 ♦ Pass  
2 ♦ Pass 4 ♥ Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♦.

Carding is the language of defense, and East-West cooperated nicely on this deal to defeat South's sound four-heart contract.

Since North held distributional values, he used the Stayman Convention in an effort to locate a 4-4 heart fit. When partner obliged by showing a heart suit, North's hand revalued to 12 points, so he wasted no time in leap-

ing to game.

West could have led either black suit, but his choice of the jack of spades was a

prudent selection. In the light of South's one no trump opening bid, a club lead might have proved far too costly. Declarer won in hand and led a trump to the ace and another to West's king. On these two tricks East followed first with the nine of hearts and then with the deuce.

In signalling length in a side suit, the normal procedure is to echo with an even number and play up the line with an odd number. In the trump suit, this is reversed—you might not be able to spare your highest trump if you have only two. Thus East's trump plays indicated that he had started with an odd number of trumps—exactly three.

However, a trump echo is more than just a method of giving count. Most defenders use the echo to show either the ability or the desire to ruff.

West had no problem interpreting his partner's message. From his hand, East could want a ruff in only one suit—clubs. So West shifted to a low club and was gratified and relieved to see his partner ruff with his remaining trump for the second defensive trick. Try as he might, declarer could not escape losing two more tricks—to the ace of diamonds and king of clubs. Down one!

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS  
1. Xenon or krypton  
4. Cannel, for example  
8. Crow's call:  
11. Seaweed  
12. If ever  
13. Artificial lan  
14. Metal fastener  
16. Used to make  
18. Football team  
20. Trap

23. Singing syllable  
25. Disgraceful  
27. Turn right  
28. Simpleton  
30. Pointed tool  
31. Fruit of horseradish  
32. Concerning  
33. Eliminated  
35. By reason of  
36. Bracelet  
39. Blacksmith's  
42. Utopian  
43. Confection  
44. Act servilely  
45. Eye  
48. Chiroptera  
50. Waste allowance  
51. Sludge

49. No. in Scotland

50. Sheepfold

51. Atop

52. Achievement

53. Star in Cygnus

54. Fruitful

55. Adoring wonder

56. Spoil

57. Sheep

58. Pique

59. Deprived

60. Repair

61. Boy's pal

62. Sully

63. Stew

64. Byron poem

65. River to the North Sea

66. Tarradiddle

67. Oxalis

68. Sparoid fish

69. Ourselves

## YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

4. Sheepfolds  
5. Atop  
6. Achievement  
7. Coalition  
8. Furnace  
9. Flurry  
10. Great success; slang  
11. Flush  
12. Extend  
13. Actor—Bruce  
14. Star in Cygnus  
15. Fruitful  
16. Adoring wonder  
17. Sheep  
18. Pique  
19. Deprived  
20. Repair  
21. Boy's pal  
22. Sully  
23. Stew  
24. Byron poem  
25. River to the North Sea  
26. Tarradiddle  
27. Oxalis  
28. Sparoid fish  
29. Ourselves

Part time 20 min.

AP Newsfeatures

1:25

## ARRIVALS :

7:55 Dharan, Kuwait  
8:25 Dubai (AZ)  
K25 Muscat, Doha  
9:45 Aqaba  
9:55 Larnaca (CY)  
11:15 Beirut  
16:50 Jeddah (SDI)  
17:00 Baghdad (IA)  
17:00 Cairo  
17:15 Athens  
17:15 Amsterdam, Geneva  
18:00 London, Brussels  
18:00 Beirut (ME)  
18:15 Bengazi  
19:40 Frankfurt, Munich, Darmstadt (FH)

## DEPARTURES :

8:00 Aqaba  
8:35 Beirut (ME)  
8:55 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
9:00 Beirut  
9:10 Rome (AZ)  
10:30 Benghazi  
11:20 Larnaca (CY)  
11:30 Athens  
11:30 Cairo  
12:00 London  
18:00 Baghdad (IA)  
18:15 Jeddah (SDI)  
20:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
22:30 Kuwait, Dharan  
22:35 Rawalpindi (BA)

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre (USIS) ..... Tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-6  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111

36111

36111

36111

36111

36111

36111

36111

36111</

## Nkomo, Mugabe jolt Rhodesia talks with power-sharing demand

RABAT, Malta, Jan. 31 (Agencies). — Black guerrilla leaders called today for sharing power with Britain during Rhodesia's transition to statehood in a new plan rivaling American-British proposals for a settlement. Mr. Robert Mugabe, joint leader with Mr. Joshua Nkomo of the Patriotic Front, explained the blacks' approach -- prompting British spokesman Hamilton Whyte to acknowledge the existence of "very considerable differences" between the two plans.

These differences, according to Mr. Whyte and U.S. delegation spokesman Stoney Cook, focused on the military and political implications of a ceasefire in the war between Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's white-led forces and the Patriotic Front's guerrillas.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe appeared to have moved to-

ward the Anglo-American position on the issue of holding country-wide elections before -- not after -- Rhodesia is granted full independence by Britain. Independence would come after a six-month period of transition.

Previously the Patriotic Front, supported by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, had

insisted that the one-man, one-vote ballot take place after the country assumes black rule as the new state of Zimbabwe, the nationalists' name for Rhodesia.

The Anglo-American plan provides for a British commissioner, Field Marshal Lord Carver, to head an interim government from the time Mr. Smith surrenders office to the day Rhodesia achieves full independence.

Lord Carver would be empowered to make laws, control the police, command the armed forces and preside over the disarming and reduction of both Mr. Smith's forces and the guerrillas.

The Patriotic Front rejected this proposition, claiming it would give Lord Carver "dictatorial powers".

According to diplomatic sources any collapse of the talks would bring the five-month-old Anglo-American peace drive to a standstill, giving Premier Smith room to continue with his rival internal settlement with moderate blacks living inside the territory.

### Teng ends Burma visit

BANGKOK, Jan. 31 (AP). — Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping left Burma today after a six-day goodwill visit. Radio Rangoon announced.

Mr. Teng, making his first visit abroad since his political rehabilitation in mid-1977, told the Burmese yesterday that it was the common desire of both countries to further consolidate and develop traditionally friendly political, economic and cultural relations. Mr. Teng and his senior-level delegation met several times with top Burmese leaders including President Ne Win and Prime Minister Maung Kha.

The broadcast said the delegation departed after an airport ceremony. It is not known whether Mr. Teng had gone directly back to Peking or flew to Nepal.

### Aircraft search north Scotland for more snow-trapped victims

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP). — Armed services and civilian helicopters were taking off at first light today to search northern Scotland for people trapped by the worst weather in 30 years.

Radio stations broadcast policy appeals to make a blind cross in the snow to attract aircraft.

"There could well be plenty of people who have relatives missing or who need medical help -- we just don't know," said a police spokesman.

The total death toll from the freezing weather in Britain over the last three days was put at eight today -- six motorists and two mountain climbers.

Many Scottish main roads and railways were blocked and all police leave and rest periods were cancelled in northern Scotland, where the temperature fell to minus 10 degrees Celsius Monday night. The helicopters also ferried food and medical supplies to isolated communities and dropped feed for cattle.

Police said four motorists died in northern Scotland, three in their cars and a fourth in the snow when he left his car to try to walk home near Inverness.

Near Wick, rescue workers yesterday reached the snow-bound car of hotel manager George Cameron, 57, but were too late to save him. He

was sitting upright in the driver's seat frozen to death, but his dog was alive beside him.

Meanwhile, five skiers died in weekend avalanches in the Swiss Alps, and more snow flurries yesterday closed Geneva Airport.

Two feet of snow fell in east central France yesterday blocking a train with about 50 passengers aboard between Bellegarde and Nantua. The train finally made it back to Bellegarde where a snowplow was attached to the front of the Diesel engine. The train plowed its way to Nantua three hours late.

The Italian Alpine Club warned of the danger of avalanches.

A skier was killed by an avalanche at a resort just north of Nice, authorities reported, while high winds and rain continued to batter Mediterranean coasts.

Seven lives were lost over the weekend in Italy, where the winter has been severe. Several Italian Alpine villages remained isolated and buried under more than three feet of snow, while parts of central Italy and Sardinia were flooded when rivers overflowed.

In a banquet speech last night, Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary said the visit would "create conditions favourable for the smooth development of

friendly relations between our two countries."

Neither side referred directly to the border war between Cambodia and its eastern neighbour, Vietnam. But before his departure, Mr. Upadit said Thailand would be willing to act as a mediator to solve the conflict.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Sary as saying: "We must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities. And must not allow anyone to use our territory directly or indirectly in any manner for any activity contrary to the Cambodian-Thai joint communiqué of Oct. 31, 1975."

The communiqué spelled out both countries' desire for normal relations but ambassadors were never exchanged and border clashes followed. A poorly demarcated frontier appears to be part of the problem and Phnom Penh also is believed to be angry at Thailand's sheltering of Cambodian refugees as well as some Cambodian anti-government rebels.

Mr. Sary, in his speech, did not refer directly to Cambodia's current border war with Vietnam.

In a speech last night, Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary said the visit would "create conditions favourable for the smooth development of

friendly relations between our two countries."

Neither side referred directly to the border war between Cambodia and its eastern neighbour, Vietnam. But before his departure, Mr. Upadit said Thailand would be willing to act as a mediator to solve the conflict.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Sary as saying: "We must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities. And must not allow anyone to use our territory directly or indirectly in any manner for any activity contrary to the Cambodian-Thai joint communiqué of Oct. 31, 1975."

The communiqué spelled out both countries' desire for normal relations but ambassadors were never exchanged and border clashes followed. A poorly demarcated frontier appears to be part of the problem and Phnom Penh also is believed to be angry at Thailand's sheltering of Cambodian refugees as well as some Cambodian anti-government rebels.

Mr. Sary, in his speech, did not refer directly to Cambodia's current border war with Vietnam.

In a speech last night, Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary said the visit would "create conditions favourable for the smooth development of

friendly relations between our two countries."

Neither side referred directly to the border war between Cambodia and its eastern neighbour, Vietnam. But before his departure, Mr. Upadit said Thailand would be willing to act as a mediator to solve the conflict.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Sary as saying: "We must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities. And must not allow anyone to use our territory directly or indirectly in any manner for any activity contrary to the Cambodian-Thai joint communiqué of Oct. 31, 1975."

The communiqué spelled out both countries' desire for normal relations but ambassadors were never exchanged and border clashes followed. A poorly demarcated frontier appears to be part of the problem and Phnom Penh also is believed to be angry at Thailand's sheltering of Cambodian refugees as well as some Cambodian anti-government rebels.

Mr. Sary, in his speech, did not refer directly to Cambodia's current border war with Vietnam.

In a speech last night, Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary said the visit would "create conditions favourable for the smooth development of

friendly relations between our two countries."

Neither side referred directly to the border war between Cambodia and its eastern neighbour, Vietnam. But before his departure, Mr. Upadit said Thailand would be willing to act as a mediator to solve the conflict.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Sary as saying: "We must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities. And must not allow anyone to use our territory directly or indirectly in any manner for any activity contrary to the Cambodian-Thai joint communiqué of Oct. 31, 1975."

The communiqué spelled out both countries' desire for normal relations but ambassadors were never exchanged and border clashes followed. A poorly demarcated frontier appears to be part of the problem and Phnom Penh also is believed to be angry at Thailand's sheltering of Cambodian refugees as well as some Cambodian anti-government rebels.

Mr. Sary, in his speech, did not refer directly to Cambodia's current border war with Vietnam.

In a speech last night, Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary said the visit would "create conditions favourable for the smooth development of

friendly relations between our two countries."

Neither side referred directly to the border war between Cambodia and its eastern neighbour, Vietnam. But before his departure, Mr. Upadit said Thailand would be willing to act as a mediator to solve the conflict.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Sary as saying: "We must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities. And must not allow anyone to use our territory directly or indirectly in any manner for any activity contrary to the Cambodian-Thai joint communiqué of Oct. 31, 1975."

The communiqué spelled out both countries' desire for normal relations but ambassadors were never exchanged and border clashes followed. A poorly demarcated frontier appears to be part of the problem and Phnom Penh also is believed to be angry at Thailand's sheltering of Cambodian refugees as well as some Cambodian anti-government rebels.

Mr. Sary, in his speech, did not refer directly to Cambodia's current border war with Vietnam.

In a speech last night, Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary said the visit would "create conditions favourable for the smooth development of

friendly relations between our two countries."

Neither side referred directly to the border war between Cambodia and its eastern neighbour, Vietnam. But before his departure, Mr. Upadit said Thailand would be willing to act as a mediator to solve the conflict.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Sary as saying: "We must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities. And must not allow anyone to use our territory directly or indirectly in any manner for any activity contrary to the Cambodian-Thai joint communiqué of Oct. 31, 1975."

The communiqué spelled out both countries' desire for normal relations but ambassadors were never exchanged and border clashes followed. A poorly demarcated frontier appears to be part of the problem and Phnom Penh also is believed to be angry at Thailand's sheltering of Cambodian refugees as well as some Cambodian anti-government rebels.

Mr. Sary, in his speech, did not refer directly to Cambodia's current border war with Vietnam.

In a speech last night, Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary said the visit would "create conditions favourable for the smooth development of

friendly relations between our two countries."

Neither side referred directly to the border war between Cambodia and its eastern neighbour, Vietnam. But before his departure, Mr. Upadit said Thailand would be willing to act as a mediator to solve the conflict.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Sary as saying: "We must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities. And must not allow anyone to use our territory directly or indirectly in any manner for any activity contrary to the Cambodian-Thai joint communiqué of Oct. 31, 1975."

The communiqué spelled out both countries' desire for normal relations but ambassadors were never exchanged and border clashes followed. A poorly demarcated frontier appears to be part of the problem and Phnom Penh also is believed to be angry at Thailand's sheltering of Cambodian refugees as well as some Cambodian anti-government rebels.

Mr. Sary, in his speech, did not refer directly to Cambodia's current border war with Vietnam.

In a speech last night, Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary said the visit would "create conditions favourable for the smooth development of

friendly relations between our two countries."

Neither side referred directly to the border war between Cambodia and its eastern neighbour, Vietnam. But before his departure, Mr. Upadit said Thailand would be willing to act as a mediator to solve the conflict.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Sary as saying: "We must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities. And must not allow anyone to use our territory directly or indirectly in any manner for any activity contrary to the Cambodian-Thai joint communiqué of Oct. 31, 1975."

The communiqué spelled out both countries' desire for normal relations but ambassadors were never exchanged and border clashes followed. A poorly demarcated frontier appears to be part of the problem and Phnom Penh also is believed to be angry at Thailand's sheltering of Cambodian refugees as well as some Cambodian anti-government rebels.

Mr. Sary, in his speech, did not refer directly to Cambodia's current border war with Vietnam.

In a speech last night, Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary said the visit would "create conditions favourable for the smooth development of

friendly relations between our two countries."

Neither side referred directly to the border war between Cambodia and its eastern neighbour, Vietnam. But before his departure, Mr. Upadit said Thailand would be willing to act as a mediator to solve the conflict.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Sary as saying: "We must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities. And must not allow anyone to use our territory directly or indirectly in any manner for any activity contrary to the Cambodian-Thai joint communiqué of Oct. 31, 1975."

The communiqué spelled out both countries' desire for normal relations but ambassadors were never exchanged and border clashes followed. A poorly demarcated frontier appears to be part of the problem and Phnom Penh also is believed to be angry at Thailand's sheltering of Cambodian refugees as well as some Cambodian anti-government rebels.

Mr. Sary, in his speech, did not refer directly to Cambodia's current border war with Vietnam.

In a speech last night, Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary said the visit would "create conditions favourable for the smooth development of

friendly relations between our two countries."

Neither side referred directly to the border war between Cambodia and its eastern neighbour, Vietnam. But before his departure, Mr. Upadit said Thailand would be willing to act as a mediator to solve the conflict.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Sary as saying: "We must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities. And must not allow anyone to use our territory directly or indirectly in any manner for any activity contrary to the Cambodian-Thai joint communiqué of Oct. 31, 1975."

The communiqué spelled out both countries' desire for normal relations but ambassadors were never exchanged and border clashes followed. A poorly demarcated frontier appears to be part of the problem and Phnom Penh also is believed to be angry at Thailand's sheltering of Cambodian refugees as well as some Cambodian anti-government rebels.

Mr. Sary, in his speech, did not refer directly to Cambodia's current border war with Vietnam.

In a speech last night, Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary said the visit would "create conditions favourable for the smooth development of

friendly relations between our two countries."

Neither side referred directly to the border war between Cambodia and its eastern neighbour, Vietnam. But before his departure, Mr. Upadit said Thailand would be willing to act as a mediator to solve the conflict.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Sary as saying: "We must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities. And must not allow anyone to use our territory directly or indirectly in any manner for any activity contrary to the Cambodian-Thai joint communiqué of Oct. 31, 1975."

The communiqué spelled out both countries' desire for normal relations but ambassadors were never exchanged and border clashes followed. A poorly demarcated frontier appears to be part of the problem and Phnom Penh also is believed to be angry at Thailand's sheltering of Cambodian refugees as well as some Cambodian anti-government rebels.

Mr. Sary, in his speech, did not refer directly to Cambodia's current border war with Vietnam.

In a speech last night, Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary said the visit would "create conditions favourable for the smooth development of

friendly relations between our two countries."

Neither side referred directly to the border war between Cambodia and its eastern neighbour, Vietnam. But before his departure, Mr. Upadit said Thailand would be willing to act as a mediator to solve the conflict.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Sary as saying: "We must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities. And must not allow anyone to use our territory directly or indirectly in any manner for any activity contrary to the Cambodian-Thai joint communiqué of Oct. 31, 1975."

The communiqué spelled out both countries' desire for normal relations but ambassadors were never exchanged and border clashes followed. A poorly demarcated frontier appears to be part of the problem and Phnom Penh also is believed to be angry at Thailand's sheltering of Cambodian refugees as well as some Cambodian anti-government rebels.

Mr. Sary, in his speech, did not refer directly to Cambodia's current border war with Vietnam.

In a speech last night, Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary said the visit would "create conditions favourable for the smooth development of

friendly relations between our two countries."

Neither side referred directly to the border war between Cambodia and its eastern neighbour, Vietnam. But before his departure, Mr. Upadit said Thailand would be willing to act as a mediator to solve the conflict.

The broadcast quoted Mr. Sary as saying: "We must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities. And must not allow anyone to use our territory directly or indirectly in any manner for any activity contrary to the Cambodian-Thai joint communiqué of Oct. 31, 1975."

The communiqué spelled out both countries' desire for normal relations but ambassadors were never exchanged and border clashes followed. A poorly demarcated frontier appears to be part of the problem and Phnom Penh also is believed to be angry at Thailand's sheltering of Cambodian refugees as well as some Cambodian anti-government rebels.

Mr. Sary, in his speech, did not refer directly to Cambodia's current border war with Vietnam.

In a speech last night